

## WARSHIP'S BAKER SAW GREAT BATTLE

"While My Dough Was Proving," He Writes, "I Witnessed Spectacle."

**PRAISE FOR GERMANS**  
Pays High Tribute to Courage  
Shown by the Kaiser's  
Sailors.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.  
LONDON, June 31.—The experiences of  
a sailor on one of the British warships  
engaged in the great battle are  
related in a letter addressed to the  
editor and children of the man's old  
school in Bucks. His letter follows:  
"My Dear Miss Watson, I am  
glad to hear that you are all well.  
I guess you are expecting a few  
lines about the great action.

"On Wednesday afternoon we sud-  
denly had the news that the enemy  
was not far ahead; our next report  
was that our battle cruisers and fast bat-  
tle ships were very heavily engaged with  
the enemy not far ahead. We did not,  
personally speaking, place much value  
in this, for we have been very close on  
many other occasions and had been  
deemed to be disappointed. Shortly  
after this heavy cannonading could be  
plainly heard, and soon we appeared on  
the scene of action.

"At the time I had 350 pounds of  
dough proving (rising) in the time, and  
as my bakehouse is situated on the  
upper deck it is very much exposed. My  
dough were to leave it and get under  
over below armor as soon as the point  
of the battle became critical. Twenty minutes  
before we commenced action, or I should  
say, opened fire I went to the com-  
mander and obtained permission to  
remain in the bakehouse until the last  
moment, which was the firing of the  
first gun. This order gave me the op-  
portunity of witnessing the opening of  
the battle from a safe position.

"While my dough was proving in the  
time I went out on the quarter deck and  
witnessed a most magnificent spectacle,  
as never to be forgotten. The whole  
horizon, which was not more than  
four miles, was one long blaze of flame;  
the hulls of the enemy's ships were not  
visible to the naked eye, but could be  
seen dimly through the haze with the  
telescope, and the only means we had  
of knowing the enemy was there was  
by spurs of flame from the enemy's  
guns. I was so intensely interested that  
I could not realize the risk until observ-  
ing a cruiser near on fire.

Trice to Save His Bread.

"I went back to the bakehouse and en-  
deavored to save my batch of bread.  
My staff, which consists of three men,  
had gone down under cover. The fire  
party by this time had orders to ex-  
tinguish my fire; the dough required  
at least twenty minutes more proof,  
but being very loth to waste the ma-  
terial and labor I put the time in the  
oven and chanced to luck, if it was  
possible to save it later, though my superior  
officer had given me orders to leave  
everything at any critical time.

"Having done this I hastened down be-  
low. By the time I got to my station  
I was in the thick of it. Several min-  
utes later I got a book out to read and  
found 'The Meditations of Marcus Aure-  
lius' and had not read much when we  
received the news that the invincible had  
sunk and we were passing close by.  
A few minutes later we got the  
report of a second ship blown up, and  
then a third. The next report was that  
the German fleet was in retreat, but this  
we quickly got under. Needless to say  
I was more than satisfied.

"Shortly after some enemy's destroy-  
ers appeared suddenly out of the mist to  
attack the British. We opened fire with  
our anti-torpedo armament, and the  
leading destroyer was observed to be hit  
and to catch fire aft. She quickly turned  
and dropped out of station, and shortly  
after was observed to turn on her side  
and sink. One of our heavy guns fired  
at the same line of destroyers, and when  
the smoke and splash of the projectile  
had cleared away the vessel in the line  
was missing. The others took to  
flight and disappeared in the mist. This  
shows you the awful havoc of modern  
warfare, and we were passing close by  
blazing away at a battle cruiser which  
was observed to be heavily on fire and  
stationary.

"After about two hours' engagement  
there came a short lull. It was known  
that the enemy's battle fleet had turned  
back (and left their battle cruisers to  
their fate) to avoid coming into contact  
with our main fleet. Shortly after this  
we had to take cover as our main arma-  
ment had opened fire at what was sup-  
posed to be the Derfflinger.

Baked Without Fire.

"I discovered just before going to my  
action station that my batch of bread  
had actually baked without any fire, and  
turned out fairly creditably. And though  
we did not know it at the time, the bake-  
house would remain intact. I was an-  
xious to save it, knowing full well we  
might be glad of it if anything hap-  
pened.

"I went to my action station. Firing  
had commenced again, but I requested  
the nearest station to allow me to go and  
draw my oven. He was very reluctant,  
but eventually consented, and in my own  
risk I asked for two volunteers out of  
our staff, and without any hesitation  
they went forward. Of course our risk  
was no greater than any others, but I  
told you this to show the spirit; that pre-  
tended. No one seemed excited; every-  
one met seemed perfectly cool, as though  
we were carrying out an ordi-  
nary routine. In fact we had a gram-  
ophone, playing some of the time!

"This engagement did not last very  
long, and I finished up in the most  
anxious time for a battle fleet.  
"We witnessed several attacks of the  
enemy's torpedo craft. We saw one of  
the enemy's light cruisers blown clean  
out of the water in one of our tor-  
pedoes, just astern of us. Our light  
cruisers and destroyers did some won-  
derful work that night; they kept our  
battle fleet safe; not one ship was hit.  
But one must pay tribute to the enemy;  
they are brave men and fought splen-  
dently. Several instances were observed  
during the battle where their vessels were  
swamp and they blazed away with one  
gun. It is a pity their battle fleet did  
not show some of this spirit. The sun  
shines, and the stars (which the enemy  
use), and the explosions made a  
grand but terrible spectacle, for we  
killed hundreds of brave men who  
were going to their death in such a  
dignified manner. But we did not  
seem to realize the full extent of our  
danger. I suppose we had waited  
long to get at them in the blood  
and wanted to square accounts, as it were.

Makes Batch of Dough.

"There was not much sleep in the ship  
that night. I made a batch of dough at  
midnight and then lay down on the  
deckers with my life saving belt on.  
I thought at the time one might just  
as well sleep as keep awake, for should  
anything happen there would not be  
much chance of being saved in such a  
night as that. I had a couple of hours' re-  
freshing sleep. We were all alert as the  
dawn broke, and I went on deck again.  
It was a beautiful morning. Half an  
hour after dawn we heard very heavy  
cannonading, and half an hour later  
we saw the cause of the gunfire, for  
dropping from the clouds from the south-  
west was a large Zeppelin.

We had a lovely view; this was the

It's Cool

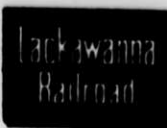
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## T. R. DENIES CALLING HUGHES GOLD BRICK

Colonel Elects Hopkins of  
New Jersey to the  
Ananias Club.

OYSTER BAY, July 15.—Col. Roosevelt  
vigorously denied to-night that he ex-  
pressed the opinion that Charles E.  
Hughes might turn out to be another  
gold brick, as charged by Progressive  
State Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins of  
New Jersey on Friday.

Mr. Hopkins asserted in his statement  
that during a conversation with the  
Colonel in the early part of the year  
Roosevelt at that time refused to go on  
record in favor of the nomination of

Hughes, adding, according to Mr. Hop-  
kins, that he had "sold the party one  
gold brick and did not intend to run the  
risk of doing it again," and a little later  
revealed himself as one. Mr. Hopkins also  
said that he had sent the Colonel a letter  
to Oyster Bay under date of July 11  
recalling to his mind this alleged con-  
versation and requesting a reply.  
The Colonel was highly incensed when  
the newspaper story containing Mr. Hop-  
kins' remarks was shown to him, and  
after reading the report carefully he  
immediately nominated and elected  
Chairman Hopkins to membership in the  
Ananias Club.

"I have never received any letter  
from this man Hopkins," the Colonel  
said, "but his statements if they have  
been correctly quoted are false, abso-  
lutely false."

Col. Roosevelt declined to make fur-  
ther comment, preferring to wait, he  
intimated, until the Hopkins letter is  
received. If the letter was mailed, as  
Mr. Hopkins said, on July 11, it has  
probably been delayed in transit.

## SON FIGHTING FOR M'LEAN'S LETTERS

Sues for Private Documents,  
Saying Publication Would  
Humiliate Many.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Official, social  
and diplomatic Washington is very much  
interested in a suit filed here to-day by  
Edward B. McLean, son of the late John  
R. McLean, well known financier and  
publisher. Mr. McLean obtained a tem-  
porary injunction in the district Supreme  
Court restraining Francis T. Homer, a  
Baltimore lawyer, from turning over to  
the American Security and Trust Com-  
pany, executor of the McLean estate,  
certain private letters and other docu-  
ments that belonged to his father. Some  
of these letters are said to be of such a  
character that, if published, they would

cause great excitement among three  
foreign embassy staffs in Washington.  
Mr. Homer is cited in the injunction to  
show cause on July 21 why the letters  
should not be surrendered to Edward B.  
McLean instead of to the trust company.  
The petition filed by Mr. McLean, and on  
which Justice Gould issued the temporary  
restraining order, is in part as follows:  
"The said John R. McLean personally  
and specially requested this plaintiff, Ed-  
ward B. McLean, and the defendant,  
Francis T. Homer, to destroy the letters  
in question immediately upon his death,  
and it was never his will or his intention  
that said letters should pass into the pos-  
session of the American Security and  
Trust Company, thus exposing to shame  
and humiliation persons who have no  
connection with or interest in the con-  
trover between the plaintiff and the Amer-  
ican Security and Trust Company."

Mr. McLean, who has filed suit to  
break his father's will, which gives him  
merely the income of the estate, said to-  
night:

"My attorneys have advised me that  
such of these letters as have a bearing  
on the legal points in the controversy  
are of far greater value to my side of  
the case than they could possibly be to  
that of the trust company. Under no  
circumstances, however, would I consent

to using them to aid my case, and I shall  
not permit them to be introduced in evi-  
dence on the other side if I can prevent  
it by any legal process. I am absolutely  
determined that these letters shall not  
be exhibited to the public even to win  
my lawsuit."

## CABINET MEN OFF BOARD

Federal Shipping Commission to  
The Strictly Civilian Body.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Democrats of  
the Senate Commerce Committee de-  
cided to-day to eliminate the Secretary  
of the Navy and Secretary of Commerce  
from membership on the Federal ship-  
ping board, to be created under the  
pending Government shipping bill, which  
has passed the House. There has been  
objection that to have members of the  
cabinet on the board would make it a  
partisan body.

The Commerce Committee majority  
voted to-day to make the board strictly  
a civilian one of five members, not more  
than three to be from the same political  
party. The bill will be reported to  
the Senate next week.

## WILSON GIVES HAY CLAIMS COURT POST

He Will Keep Seat in House  
Until Army Bill  
Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Representative  
James Hay of Virginia, chairman of the  
House military affairs committee and  
champion of the National Guard idea of  
preparedness, was designated by the  
President to-day for appointment to the  
United States Court of Claims, to suc-  
ceed Justice George W. Atkinson, who  
retires.

The announcement of the appointment  
of Mr. Hay was for a time regarded by  
the preparedness advocates as advan-  
tageous to their cause. This hope, how-  
ever, was of short duration, as it was  
made known at the Capitol to-day that  
Mr. Hay will retain his seat in the House  
until the end of the present session of  
Congress at least and will remain a  
member of the conference committee on  
the army bill until it is ready for the  
President's signature.

What effect his retirement might have  
in the future is subject to the possibility  
that the House may go to the Republi-  
cans, in which event his party would no  
longer control the Military Affairs Com-  
mittee.

The ranking majority member of the  
committee is Representative Dent, Ala-  
bama, who has usually been a supporter  
of Mr. Hay.

Representative Hay was usually con-  
servative in his army policy, and it was  
generally assumed was sympathetic with  
the army faction represented by Gen.  
Alansworth and opposed to Gen. Wood.  
He championed the cause of the National  
Guard plan, which was substituted for  
the continental army plan, the rejection  
of which led to the resignation of Sec-  
retary Garrison.

Representative Hay said to-day that  
the reason for his quitting Congress for  
the judgeship was that he preferred the  
bench.

"I have had a long experience in Con-  
gress," he said, "and will be glad to go  
on the bench now, leaving up the con-  
tinual rotation of political elections.  
There is no other reason. There are  
no political questions involved. I  
have been in Congress at the close of  
this session."

Republican Leader Mann made a  
speech to-day praising the services of  
Mr. Hay and his tributes aroused ap-  
plause from Democrats and Republicans  
alike. Mr. Hay responded, saying he  
regretted to leave the House, but that  
he felt it his duty to accept the Presi-  
dent's nomination.

Mr. Hay has represented the Seventh  
Virginia district in Congress for twenty  
years and since his youth has been a  
power in the Virginia Democratic politi-  
cal organization.

Since the preparedness campaign be-  
gan two years ago he has been the  
prominent champion of the National  
Guard as the nation's main reliance for  
defense, and to him more than any other  
one man in Congress was due the de-  
feat of Garrison's plan for organizing  
a Federal continental volunteer army  
as a reserve behind the regulars.

He always has opposed a large regu-  
lar army, but agreed to a considerable  
increase in the army reorganization bill  
originally reported by his committee, and  
to the vastly larger increase on which  
the House and Senate conferees com-  
promised.

The Court of Claims judgeship is a  
life office, with a salary of \$16,000 a year,  
and after ten years the holder may  
retire on full pay. Mr. Hay is now about  
65 years old. He served as Common-  
wealth's attorney of his county and in  
the House and Senate of the Virginia  
Assembly before coming to Congress.

The nomination came as a surprise, as  
Representative Hay's name had not been  
mentioned among the numerous ap-  
plicants. His colleagues believe con-  
firmation will be voted promptly by the  
Senate.



## The New MUSICAL ART

An interview with  
HAROLD BAUER  
on the DUO-ART  
PIANOLA

"It is the instrument of a new,  
musical art!" Mr. Bauer arose  
slowly from his chair as he gave  
this answer to a question I had  
put. He went on thoughtfully,  
choosing his words unhesitatingly.

"I am intensely interested in the Duo-  
Art Pianola. I am spending much time  
and effort with it."

"Do you know what work I was engaged  
in when you were admitted?" He turned  
and took from the top of the Pianola which  
stood against the wall a music-roll. As he  
drew it out I saw that there were cryptic  
blue and red pencil marks and annotations  
opposite many of the perforations.

"This roll," he said, "is a very wonderful  
record of the Chopin Valse, Opus 42, as I  
played it a few days ago upon the Duo-Art  
Recording Piano. Placed in this repro-  
ducing Duo-Art Pianola, it duplicates my  
performance with remarkable precision."

"And I have been sitting here playing the  
roll a few bars at a time—going over it  
most carefully—changing here the length  
of a note, there the strength of a tone—  
an accent."

"When I first began recording for the  
Duo-Art, it was the reproducing of my  
playing that was interesting to me. Now it  
is the correcting—the 'working-up' of the  
record, so to speak. Do you see? For the  
first time I stand aside and impersonally  
listen to my own playing. I am both critic  
and artist. Artist, because I can build—  
improve on the performance."

"I can listen to myself playing. I can  
hear my performance as a whole and I can  
repeat a single passage again and again.  
And I can change what I wish. I can re-  
model and refine."

"Do you comprehend? It is a new art.  
When I finally sign the record-roll, it is  
more than simply my playing. It is my

carefully considered artistic conception of  
the music. As such, it is preserved—a new  
and wonderful form of musical creation."

He drew a tobacco-case from his pocket  
and rolled himself a cigarette. Bauer is a  
man of vigorous mental calibre and like big  
men in more prosaic callings, inclined strong-  
ly towards conservatism. His unexpected  
enthusiasm and earnestness were therefore  
all the more significant.

"You consider, then," I asked, "that the  
Duo-Art is an instrument of real and prime  
importance to music?"

"Unqualifiedly yes," he answered. "The  
interesting and authoritative records by all  
the masters of the pianoforte cannot but  
make it so."

"And its effect upon musical taste?"

"A magnificent one," he spoke with em-  
phasis. "It will develop a taste for the best  
in music. For it provides an opportunity  
to hear interpretations by the great musical  
artists of the world—an opportunity, I say,  
for the millions who live today, and the  
generations of the future to become inter-  
nately acquainted with the most wonder-  
ful art the pianoforte is capable of."

"Certainly the Duo-Art Pianola is a  
fitting climax to the really great Aeolian  
contributions to the art of music. Its value  
is almost incalculable. This is obvious.  
Need anyone be told that a piano of splen-  
did musical quality, which furnishes everyone  
a means of musical expression and which,  
in addition, reproduces the best aesthetic  
conceptions of the world's leading artists,  
is a great instrument—a wonderful in-  
novation?"

I have read the above interview in print and  
find it an accurate report.

Harold Bauer

## The DUO-ART PIANOLA

The Duo-Art Pianola is the greatest—the most  
wonderful piano the world has ever known.  
In the first place it is a magnificent piano, un-  
equalled in tone, in action, in physical beauty. Secondly,  
it is an improved Pianola—a "player-piano" for you  
to play with ordinary Pianola music-rolls. As such,  
it infinitely surpasses anything hitherto known amongst  
instruments of this type.

And greatest of all—it is a Reproducing Piano of  
truly miraculous power. By means of special music-  
rolls, made by pianists while playing a wonderful  
recording piano, it reproduces their actual perfor-  
mances with absolute fidelity. Every phrase, every  
nuance, every subtle shade of tone and tempo, every  
touch of foot to pedal is reproduced.

Bauer has made rolls for this instrument: Gabri-  
owitch has made them; so has Busoni, Saint-Saens,  
Godowsky, Granados, Friedberg, Schelling, Laparra,  
Grainger, Carreno, and scores of other famous musicians.

To possess the Duo-Art Pianola is to command  
the greatest talent of the world—to be able to hear  
in your own home as often as you will, the most  
glorious music of the world, played for you by the  
world's most famous artists.



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